

# THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 21, 1864.

NO. 258.

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All persons who may have any books, law or miscellanies, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.

JOHN M. HARLAN,  
Administrators.

March 12, 1863—Yeoman copy.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Office—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863—by.

## HARLAN & HARLAN

Attorneys at Law,

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WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Corintown, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of debts. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—cf.

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Frankfort, April 22, 1863—cf.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

### Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Tbos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

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Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenton, Clerk, Frankfort.

William L. Harlan, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wine Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

REASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

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Jes. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

J. H. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

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MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.

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QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

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W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Aavin Dovall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Josua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belward J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combe, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardstown.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yelzer, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapman, Hartwood.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

5th Dist.—H. N. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owley, Burkesville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.</

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1864.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

### IN SENATE

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1864

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. John S. Hays, of the Presbyterian Church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.

### PETITION

Was presented by Mr. BOTT'S, and appropriately referred.

### MESSAGE FROM THE R.

Was received by Mr. Todd, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage by that House, of several Senate bills, and the passage of several bills which originated in the House, in which they respectively ask the concurrence of the Senate.

[The titles of all these bills may be seen by reference to the H. R. proceedings of the 19th instant.]

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. MCHENRY—Circuit Courts—A House bill to amend the act to regulate the town of Lexington passed.

Mr. ALEXANDER—County Courts—A bill to authorize appointment of elisors to summon jurors in certain cases passed.

Mr. BRUNER—Education—A House bill for the benefit of the Bellott County Academy passed.

Mr. BOTT'S—Finance—A House bill for the benefit of Wm. B. Miller late sheriff of Hancock county passed.

Same—A House bill to increase the number of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Robert English, late sheriff of Hardin county passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Ben Stokes, of Mason county, [gives some property which he escheated to the State to this negro in.]

After some discussion upon the bill it was passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of James R. Hunter, of Washington county passed—yeas 23, nays 1.

### RESOLUTIONS

Mr. COOK reported that the committee on Environs had examined sundry enrolled bills and resolutions which originated in the House of Representatives, and several general bills which originated in the Senate, and found the same were to be enrolled.

The SPEAKER of the House, having signed said bills and resolutions, the SPEAKER of the Senate affixed his signature thereto, and they were delivered to the committee to present to the Governor for his approval and signature.

### MESSAGE FROM THE R.

Was received by Mr. Todd, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage of a "bill appropriating money to the Western Lunatic Asylum, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate."

### SENIAL ORDER FOR 11 O'CLOCK

Mr. BOTT'S—Finance—Under instructions reported the joint resolution from the H. R. for the benefit of the 4th and 6th Regiments of Kentucky Cavalry, with amendment, requiring bond of the United States Paymaster.

Messrs. ROBINSON, J. J. LANDRAM, WHITAKER, and BRISTOW, opposed the amendment, requiring bond as being unnecessary, and would delay if not defeat the benevolent objects of the resolution.

Mr. BRUNER strongly favored the amendment.

Mr. BOTT'S voted, explained that the committee acted as they believed under strict instructions.

Mr. BUSH briefly opposed the amendment.

The amendment was then rejected—yeas 6, nays 23.

Mr. WHITAKER moved to amend the resolutions by striking out "Capt. Allen," and inserting "Maj. Wm. Allen, Chief Paymaster," as the person in whose hands the money should be placed adopted.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas 27, nays 2.

### SECOND SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. BRUNER—Education—Under instructions reported "A bill to establish a school for teachers, with a substitute for the hill."

The substitutes submit to a vote of the people, the question of an increase tax of \$5 on the \$100 for school purposes, one half cent on the \$100 of this increased tax to be used for the support of a school for teachers. The tax not to be levied, nor the school for teachers established unless a majority of legal votes cast at said election shall vote for the tax. The substitute changes the title to "An act for the benefit of the Common School System."

Mr. GROVER—from same committee made a minority report being, "A bill to establish a school for teachers, this is the original bill with some verbal amendments."

Mr. WHITAKER desiring to speak on these bills and not being well enough to speak today, the consideration of them was postponed until Friday, at 11 o'clock.

### MESSAGE

Mr. SANDIDGE—Ways and Means—Bills of E. P. Fish of Rockcastle county passed.

Mr. KAY—same committee—Senate bill to further amend the revenue laws of this Commonwealth passed.

Mr. S. B. THOMAS—same committee—Benefit of Wm. Corum, clerk of the Greenup circuit court passed.

Same—Benefit of J. W. Campbell, late sheriff of Nicholas county passed.

Same—Senate bill benefit of John Waldo, of Estill county passed.

Same—Senate bill benefit of J. A. Jackson, sheriff of Webster county passed.

Same—Benefit of Mary York, passed.

Same—Senate bill benefit of Jno. M. Beckman, late sheriff of Union county passed.

Same—Senate bill benefit of W. S. Spalding, late sheriff of Union county passed.

Same—Benefit of the trustees of L. D. Owens, late sheriff of Henry county passed.

Same—House bill for the benefit of F. M. Denman, late sheriff of Edmonson county.

Same—House bill for the benefit of John B. Holliday, late sheriff of Nicholas county passed.

Before action on the bill the hour arrived for the

### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The resolution to extend the session of the General Assembly beyond sixty days, was taken up, and laid over until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

A Senate bill requiring the Clerk of the Court of Appeals to record all decisions of the court was taken up.

Mr. FISK made a few remarks in explanation of the bill and of its importance. He suggested some amendments and moved that it be referred to the Judiciary committee.

A bill to amend art. 2, chap. 42, of the Revised Statutes, entitled, "Guardian and Ward," [allows Guardians to invest funds in U. S. 50-cent bonds.] The bill was read a third time.

Mr. MCHENRY and Mr. WORTHINGTON opposed the bill briefly. Guardians can invest now in those or any other stocks, at their own risk, but if this bill passes it will throw the risk upon their helpless wards and relieve the guardians from responsibility in case of depreciation.

Mr. BUSII replied briefly to the objections raised to the bill.

Mr. SAMSON addressed the Senate briefly in support of the bill. The question was "is this a safe and profitable investment?" If so the bill should pass. He thought there could be no contrary opinion on this subject. If the Government and stocks are not good, and go down, what else will not go down with them?

He thought there was little or no danger from the fluctuations of the value of the Government bonds in the money market.

Mr. MALLORY briefly advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. WHITAKER offered the following amendment as an engrossed ryder—"Provided, That if said troops shall not be raised until the full quota assigned to Kentucky, under the several calls by the Executive of the United States shall have been furnished, And provided further, That the Governor shall have first been advised by the President that a sufficient force of National troops can not be employed for the defense of this State; and it is also provided, That the Governor shall be assured by the War Department that this State shall be accredited for the troops so raised, the same as if mustered into the service of the United States."

Mr. SHANKLIN offered the following as a substitute for the amendment of Mr. BENTON, viz:

Provided, It shall be of the opinion that said troops are necessary for the proper defense of the State.

Mr. WARD offered the following as an additional section:

"That if said troops shall be raised by draft, they shall be drawn from the different counties, with a view to equality in number upon the quota due from each county to the General Government."

Considerable discussion ensued upon the above amendments, in which Messrs. BENTON, BOLIN, GANO, J. F. BELL, E. W. SMITH, HAMILTON, and KINNEY took part.

He briefly advocated his amendment, he thought it necessary, as those 50 bonds will be at a high premium before very long, and he wished to guard against any fraud on the part of guardians to the prejudice of their wards, by alledging that they gave very high premiums for these bonds.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved that the bill and amendment be referred to the committee on Revised Statutes carried

### REMONSTRANCE

Mr. BUSH presented the remonstrance of J. A. Dawson, referred to the committee on Court of Appeals

### BILLS

The H. R. bills on the clerks table were referred to appropriate committees.

### MESSAGES

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, and they were appropriately referred.

Mr. BOTT'S—A bill for the benefit of Francis Garrett, late sheriff of Morgan county.

Mr. ROBINSON—A bill to establish a state road from Stanton, in Madison, to Mayfield, in Graves county.

Mr. COOK—A bill to assist the county of Laurel in building a jail.

Mr. RIFFE—A bill for the benefit of Mr. COOK and Bradfordsville turnpike.

Mr. COOK—A bill for the benefit of Robert Boyd, late clerk of Whitley circuit court.

### RESOLUTION

Mr. COOK offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on Revised Statutes, viz:

Whereas, The General Assembly of Kentucky are about to elect a Senator in Congress, to succeed the Hon. L. W. Powell; and whereas, It is of the highest importance that only those should represent Kentucky in the National Councils who fully endorse the sentiments of a majority of the loyal people of Kentucky, Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate, That each of the distinguished gentlemen, who aspires to a seat in the National Senate, be and they are hereby requested through the public prints, or in some other public manner to make an early declaration of their views: 1st. As to the propriety of furnishing all the men and money necessary to suppress the rebellion. 2d. As to the proper policy to be pursued by the Federal Government, during the existence of the war, between it and the so called Confederate Government.

And then the House adjourned.

### NOTICE.

Senate bill benefit of Wm. McClure, sheriff of Rockcastle county: passed.

Same—Benefit of Breathitt county passed—yeas 82, nays 10.

### SPECIAL ORDER.

An act to appropriate money to the Western Lunatic Asylum: passed—yeas 86, nays 10.

### STATE DEFENSE.

The rules were suspended to resume the consideration of the bill and of its importance. He suggested some amendments and moved that it be referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. BENTON offered the following amendment to the bill:

Provided, Said troops shall not be raised until the full quota assigned to Kentucky, under the several calls by the Executive of the United States shall have been furnished,

And provided further, That the Governor shall have first been advised by the President that a sufficient force of National troops can not be employed for the defense of this State;

and it is also provided, That the Governor shall be assured by the War Department that this State shall be accredited for the troops so raised, the same as if mustered into the service of the United States."

Mr. BENTON, viz:

Provided, It shall be of the opinion that said troops are necessary for the proper defense of the State.

Mr. WARD offered the following as an additional section:

"That if said troops shall be raised by draft, they shall be drawn from the different counties, with a view to equality in number upon the quota due from each county to the General Government."

Considerable discussion ensued upon the above amendments, in which Messrs. BENTON, BOLIN, GANO, J. F. BELL, E. W. SMITH, HAMILTON, and KINNEY took part.

He briefly advocated his amendment, he thought it necessary, as those 50 bonds will be at a high premium before very long, and he wished to guard against any fraud on the part of guardians to the prejudice of their wards, by alledging that they gave very high premiums for these bonds.

Mr. SAMSON addressed the Senate briefly in support of the bill. The question was "is this a safe and profitable investment?" If so the bill should pass. He thought there could be no contrary opinion on this subject. If the Government and stocks are not good, and go down, what else will not go down with them?

He thought there was little or no danger from the fluctuations of the value of the Government bonds in the money market.

Mr. MALLORY briefly advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. WHITAKER offered the following amendment as an engrossed ryder—"Provided, That if said troops shall not be raised until the full quota assigned to Kentucky, under the several calls by the Executive of the United States shall have been furnished,

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# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 21, 1864.

The Governor's Mansion will be open for the reception of visitors every Monday evening during the session of the Legislature from 8 to 11 o'clock.

KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND. We call the special attention of the members of the General Assembly, as well as all of our other readers, to an article in our paper of to-day copied from the Louisville Journal, giving a most pleasing account of the manner in which CHRISTMAS DAY was celebrated at that Institution.

McClellan makes a point against the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in the following extract from his report:

Again, on the 11th of September, General Halleck telegraphed me as follows:

"Why not order forward Keyes or Sigel? I think the main force of the enemy is in your front. More troops can be spared from here."

This dispatch, as published by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and furnished by the General-in-chief, reads as follows:

"Why not order toward Porter's corps, or Sigel? If the main force of the enemy is in your front, more troops can be spared from here."

I remarked in the original dispatch, as received by me from the telegraph operator, "The war is rated above." I think the same is true to-day.

The concluding part of his report expresses the conclusions which General Halleck had made in his own mind, probably abidingly, from Halleck's dispatches, he says:

The precise nature of these daily injunctions against a precipitate advance, may now be perceived. The General-in-chief, in his communication before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, says in respect to General McClellan going too fast or too slow from Washington there can be found no such telegram from me to him. He had not taken the meaning of the telegrams I sent him. I always told him that he was going too far from Washington, but from the General-in-chief General Lee the opportunity was given him to do so.

As I can find no telegram from the General-in-chief recommending me to keep my left flank, near the Potomac, I am compelled to believe that when he gave this testimony, he had forgotten the purpose of the telegram above quoted, and had also ceased to remember the fact—well known to him at the time—that my left from the time I left Washington always rested on the Potomac, and my center was continually in position to reinforce the left or right, as occasion might require. Had I advanced my left flank along the Potomac, more rapidly than the other columns marched up the roads to the right, I should have thrown that flank out of supporting distance of the other troops and greatly exposed it.

(From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 31.)

Christmas Day at the Kentucky Institute for the Blind.

Prof. E. M. Patton, the able and intrepid founder and superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, was made the happy recipient of a beautiful and most salutary present by the graduates and pupils of the Institution, on Christmas day, a splendid silver salver and two beautiful goblets, most elegantly presented by one of the pupils, and accepted by Prof. Patton in a most eloquent and beautiful, stirring and tender manner.

Mr. Adams, a blind pupil of the Institution, was selected to represent the graduates and pupils, and his classic, affectionate, and elegant presentation speech was delivered in a style well calculated to impress every mind and heart. The pupils, graduates, and guests were assembled in the main room, and, after singing some beautiful songs and performing on piano forte and violin a few elegant pieces, Mr. Green and wife, two of the graduates, conducted Mr. Patton into the presence of the assembly. Upon his arrival Mr. Adams arose, and Mrs. Miller uncovered the beautiful shining silver, and thus began:

shed a cheering light on your pathway in life. Take these gifts, and, when the changing scenes of this world shall have separated us from you, look on them and be assured that the same feelings that fill our hearts now will cease only with our lives.

After the speech, Prof. Patton, deeply affected, yet in a calm, clear, and impressive manner, said

My Dear Pupils.

In a State more than a thousand miles distant from Kentucky, at the age of sixteen years, I entered upon the interesting work of the teacher. Every year since that time I have been earnestly engaged in the duties of the profession to which in boyhood, I dedicated my life. Every allurement to seek fortune or fame in more lucrative or popular pursuits has been so uniformly resisted that never, for a single day, have I turned aside from the profession of my early choice.

After all these years of toil and care and trial, I look back into the past from this stand-point to day without a single regret that in early youth I chose the teacher's profession for my own. Imperfect as have been my efforts and inadequate as have been my powers to fill the place which an angel might almost fear to occupy, I have from year to year received evidences which have convinced me that my labors have not been in vain. Every year, too, in its course has given me evidences of the gratitude and affection of my pupils, that have richly compensated me for all my labors in their behalf. No year of the many has passed without bringing this delightful reward. But among all the numerous evidences of gratitude and affection which I have had the happiness to receive from my pupils, memory would search the past in vain to find one equal to that which your kindness and love have tendered to me to-day. Never before did so many of my loved and loving pupils leave so many happy homes, on this happy anniversary, to unite in one beautiful and convincing proof of their gratitude and affection. Though, with each year has come each year's reward, now, at the end of twenty-two years, least, perchance, on account of the forgetfulness of some, or the ingratitude of others, your teacher's girdon might not be fully complete, you have come in one loving band to crown him with your united blessing, his exceeding great reward. It, in times of severe trial, the veil, that ever conceals the future from the present, could have been for one moment withdrawn, and a vision of this day's reunion of the pupils of twenty-two years could have appeared to your teacher, how wondrous that vision have strengthened his heart for new trials, his arm for new labors! The cheering vision was reserved for this happy hour.

You have, my dear friends, manifested the most thoughtful kindness in the selection of the place, the time, the guests, the gifts, and the manner of their presentation.

The place this noble edifice, erected by the State under my own supervision and dedicated to the work to which my life has been devoted—the education of the blind; this room rendered sacred by so many tender and holy memories, where we have stood by the little forms of the loved and sainted ones, and where for many years we have daily united our voices and hearts in prayer and praise to Him from whom cometh every good and every perfect gift.

The time, the natal day of our Redeemer, God's unspeakable Gift, who came from heaven to earth on errand of love to our race, the time—the close of a bimennial period of unusual difficulties and dangers in the history of this Institution; when grim-visaged war approached, and not only interrupted the peace and prosperity of the school but seriously threatened its very existence; when these doors, so long protected you, were forced open by armed soldiers, and these halls, dedicated to literature and science, were filled with warriors and the instruments of death; when these pupils were repeatedly compelled by armed men to flee from this edifice and these groves, and seek an asylum elsewhere; when, finally, the powerful right arm of the United States Government kindly and tenderly led these afflicted children back to their loved home and secured to them its peaceful possession, none daring again to molest or make them afraid.

The guests The magic influence by which you have drawn these kind friends away from their homes on this bright Christmas morning you have not revealed to me. But they are here whose presence adds joy to this joyful hour. Among these, your guests, I see one of its first trustees, its first treasurer, who watched over the Institution in its infancy with paternal care, and whose interest in it continues unabated to the present time. With this early and devoted friend of the Institution we would gladly welcome to this reunion to day all those distinguished gentlemen who have, for longer or shorter periods, filled the office of trustee with so much honor to themselves and so much benefit to the school; especially the honored President of the Board, whose eloquence more than twenty years ago caused the Legislature of Kentucky to pass an act that established this School for the Blind in Kentucky, and him in our hearts as its father; and that other honored member of the Board to whom you are indebted for the passage of an act that authorizes the managers of the Institution, in the name of the Commonwealth, to present to every worthy graduate a copy of the Holy Bible printed in raised letters. These two gentlemen have served as trustees of this Institution for nearly twenty-two years. Neither fire nor flood, nor pestilence, nor war has caused them to desert it.

One distinguished friend of the Institution is here to day, for whose presence I especially thank you. Twenty years have passed since he made his first visit to this school. In all those years, no kinder, truer, more devoted friend than he has ever entered these doors—no one more highly honored or more greatly loved by us all. In the darkest night through which this Institution ever passed, when the military arm of the Nation seemed to be raised to crush it when the Superintendent at midnight, was compelled to procure a place of refuge for the school before the dawn of the ensuing day, this friend accompanied him, and aided him in his doubtful, but successful search, for an asylum for his persecuted pupils.

Here, also, are gathered some of the former teachers of this Institution. Most cordially do I unite with you in welcoming them to these halls. Faithfully devoted to the school while here, they lost not their interest in it when duty called them to other fields of labor. With these teachers I rejoice to see one who held a prominent place in this school as a teacher during the first eleven years of its existence. We congratulate him on his return from his home in the distant South, and gladly welcome him to Kentucky and the scene of his early labors. With these guests appear also the present devoted teachers of this school—those teachers who, with the superintendent, have born the heavy burdens of the Institution since its commencement of the terrible war which

is deluging our land with the blood of its

children, and filling with sorrow every

Institution

and every dwelling in our beloved

and imperilled Union. Words cannot fully express our obligations to these faithful teachers for the vigilance, fearlessness, fidelity, and forgetfulness of self which they have ever manifested in all the difficulties and dangers through which the Institution has passed during the last two years.

Here, then, on this happy morning, in the presence of these friends, surrounded by the pupils of nearly a quarter of a century, I most gratefully accept your beautiful, precious gifts. Accept, in return, the profoundest gratitude of a most grateful heart. Great as are the intrinsic value and beauty of these gifts, their value and beauty are inexpressibly enhanced in coming thus through your hands from your hearts. Would that the names of the beloved donors could be impressed as ineffaceably on these gifts as they are upon the hearts of the favored recipient. These beautiful tokens of your gratitude and affection will ever occupy a most prominent place among my most precious treasures. And well they may—they come from dearly loved friends who have known me intimately and long. Between the generous donors and the grateful recipient has existed, for periods varying from one to twenty-two years, the intimate and interesting relation of pupil and teacher. On one hand I see a lady in a private class of blind pupils, in Louisville, I first taught to read the Holy Bible in raised letters, and who, afterwards, was for seven years a pupil in this school of the State. As, day after day, for more than twenty-two years, she has read that Holy Book, and made it a lamp to her feet and a light to her path through this dark world, she has never forgotten the teacher who taught her to trace its holy pages in search of heavenly wisdom. Her gratitude has outlined the changes of twenty-two years, as it is lively to-day as it was twenty years ago. It was, indeed, kind and thoughtful in you to assign to her a prominent place near me in the exercises of this day.

Here, too, I see another lady who was the first, and for a few days, the only pupil in this school. This lady, then a little girl of the age of her little daughter who accompanies her here to-day, I found in a humble cottage among the hills of Jefferson county, and brought to the school in the first day of May in the year 1842. With this long and, I fear, lonesome pupil the school was commenced. Time must have dealt kindly indeed with this, our first pupil, for to-day, by the side of her beloved husband—beloved by all to whom he is known—she appears brighter and happier, a had almost a young certainty about as at the time of her admission into the institution twenty-two years ago.

Besides these early pupils, I have the happiness of seeing many others here who represent every class from the origin of the institution down to the class of the present year, embracing the little lambs of the flock. The entire history of the institution seems embodied here to-day in living forms.

What, then, is wanting to make this reunion complete? Alas! the presence of the loved and the lost—those beloved relatives who have passed away from the bosoms of earth—that devoted matron who yearns to ascend from earthly labor to her heavenly reward—that venerated trustee, the honored treasurer of this institution, the friend beloved by us all—that trio of aged pupils and those loved teachers by whose beds we wept as they closed their eyes in the last long sleep, and passed from the darkness of this world to the ineffable light of the celestial—

"And with them the Being Beautiful,

Who unto my youth was given,

More than all things else to love me,

And is now a saint in Heaven."

But so perfect and blissful a reunion may not yet be. We shall meet all these sainted ones—but not till the coming of that kingdom for which we daily pray—not till the earth beneath us and the Heavens above us, renew, shall appear in all their pristine beauty and glory. Till that glorious time, may our Heavenly Father guide and bless you, my dear pupils, and enable you, all, on the elevated pages of His Holy Word, to lead you way through this dark world to Him and to Heaven.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, January 19, 1864.

MEMBERS KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Having bills passed relieving Sheriff's in any way, or clerks, are requested to obtain from Secretary of State copies of said bills, as I cannot take notice thereof till I am interested in them to continue unabated to the present time. With this early and devoted friend of the Institution we would gladly welcome to this reunion to day all those distinguished gentlemen who have, for longer or shorter periods, filled the office of trustee with so much honor to themselves and so much benefit to the school; especially the honored President of the Board, whose eloquence more than twenty years ago caused the Legislature of Kentucky to pass an act that established this School for the Blind in Kentucky, and him in our hearts as its father; and that other honored member of the Board to whom you are indebted for the passage of an act that authorizes the managers of the Institution, in the name of the Commonwealth, to present to every worthy graduate a copy of the Holy Bible printed in raised letters. These two gentlemen have served as trustees of this Institution for nearly twenty-two years. Neither fire nor flood, nor pestilence, nor war has caused them to desert it.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

JAN. 20, 1864-3t

Our Domesticated Animals.

The last volume of the "Transactions of the Ethological Society" of London affords matter for two or three very readable columns by way of summary, in the Times. Among the papers published is one on the "Relation of Domesticated Animals to Civilization" by Mr. Crawford, the President of the Society. Like all enthusiastic students, Mr. Crawford magnifies his subject. He even says that "civilization may be said to be in proportion to the number and variety of the animals which man has domesticated in the time of Abraham" or Pharaoh! presented some to him as a gift. It is faithfully delineated on the monuments of Nineveh, while it is nowhere represented on any ancient Hindoo monument, as also on the buffalo, the elephant, and the horse. The inference is that it was introduced by the strangers who introduced Hindooism into Upper India, and I wish Mr. Crawford referred to him as a gift. It is faithfully delineated on the monuments of Nineveh while it is nowhere represented on any ancient Hindoo monument as also on the buffalo, the elephant, and the horse. The inference is that it was introduced by the strangers who introduced Hindooism into Upper India, and I wish Mr. Crawford referred to him as a gift. It is faithfully delineated on the monuments of Nineveh while it is nowhere represented on any ancient Hindoo monument as also on the buffalo, the elephant, and the horse. The inference is that it was introduced by the strangers who introduced Hindooism into Upper India, and I wish Mr. Crawford referred to him as a gift. It is faithfully delineated on the monuments of Nineveh while it is nowhere represented on any ancient Hindoo monument as also on the buffalo, the elephant, and the horse. The inference is that it was introduced by the strangers who introduced Hindooism into Upper India, and I wish Mr. Crawford referred to him as a gift.

PASSING OVER the broad and deep plains of animal life there are more interesting—the sheep—it is thought to have been as long domesticated as the ox or the horse, or the ass. It is a tall and shaggy-brown, pronounced to be one of those of a domestic breed, having been in the pile villages of the Swiss lakes, which is the chief evidence of their domestication known. It is doubtful whether we ourselves possessed sheep in the time of Caesar, though we have been propagated them in our multitude both at home and our antipodes. The goat is far harder than the sheep, and of great value in countries unfit for raising cattle, but it disappears with the advance of population and civilization. This is the case in France, Germany, and Britain, and it is unknown in the most populous parts.

It is not hard represented on all, or the ancient monuments of Egypt, on which the horses and asses are so frequently seen in the respects resembling the camel. This is probably domesticated earlier than the horse, and is also a common Egyptian animal. Over Europe, in Gaul and Britain, the horse became a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worth, Lozenge, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his family remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to be the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That name belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, and has been known to them for more than two hundred years. Among them it goes under the name of Cedron, and is sold to them in bottles of various sizes, and is known to be the most deadly poison, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is believed that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

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